

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

General Jordan's Appeal to the American People—De Rodas' Opinion of American Officers and the Probabilities of Recognition.

A New York correspondent, while in Havana, conversed with De Rodas, the Spanish Captain General, and from his report of that interview we take the following:—

DE RODAS' OPINION OF AMERICAN OFFICERS. General De Rodas—Ah, you have been in the United States army, perhaps during the late civil war?

Correspondent—Yes, sir, I held a commission as a staff and line officer for four years.

General De Rodas—Then you must be well acquainted with the prominent military leaders. I tried very hard to obtain leave of absence from our Minister of War to enable me to witness the great struggle then presented before the peoples of one nation, a country which was generally considered weak, infatigable, and uneducated in the art of war, but which presented to the world, in the hands of the Spaniards or Spanish-American revolution, the spectacle of two young giants, who, after every battle, and contrary to what would have been the case in Europe, renewed the struggle with increased force and determination. I often thought to my mind that the remark of General Zamalacarequi, when speaking of the English legion who fought in our great civil war,—"Estos ingleses son murallas de carne." ("These English are perfect walls of flesh.") And this reminds me of that famous Scotch General, Stewenson Jackson, whose figure stood out prominently as my ideal of a soldier, although Sheridan, Sherman, Grant, and Lee are, in my opinion, equal if not superior to any generals in Europe. Sheridan was the only general who, in my opinion, Grant should lend their aid and moral support to a band of rebels, when they risked their lives so often to suppress a rebellion.

DE RODAS ON ASSASSINATION. Correspondent—But, General, we hear a great deal of the assassinations of Cubans, who were not even taken as prisoners of war, but were shot. General De Rodas—Unfortunately it is too true. I might give as an excuse that the rebels act worse. You must remember that this is only a partly civilized country, inhabited by the descendants of Spaniards, who inherit the sanguinary character of the race, and the Spaniards, who were sent here while Cuba was a penal colony, in addition to that horrid mixture produced by the miscegenation of the European, negro, Chinaman, and aboriginal. All ignorant and uneducated, they cannot execute the execution of any man unless he is a criminal. My only desire is to leave my children the inheritance of an untarnished name, and, if God will, the early pacification of this territory.

THE LENGTH OF THE REBELLION.

Correspondent—Do you think, General, that the war will soon be over? General De Rodas—Yes, sir. The rainy season is drawing to a close. I have despatches that the home Government will send me heavy reinforcements. Those who came here during the spring are now returning to the States, with the peculiar mode of warfare necessary here. In addition, the volunteers will take the field, or at least a large portion of them. The mere suppressing of the rebellion will be a matter of a few weeks, but the extermination of the small bands will require time and labor.

THE AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF CUBA.

Correspondent—But if the United States should recognize the insurgents as belligerents, would not that interfere very much with your expectations? General De Rodas—I don't think the United States will recognize the Cubans. In the first place, they have neither government, harbors, nor an organized army or navy; besides, the Cubans, according to their manifestoes, don't wish to be annexed to the United States. My own and very influential Cubans are on the Spanish side; they know that under Spanish rule they have become wealthy and flourishing, increasing in population; the sense of self-preservation is very strongly manifested, and they have been trained enough from the examples given by Texas, Florida, and California, that the Latin race is no match for the Anglo-Saxon; that they will be annihilated in a very quiet yet perceptible and effective manner. The inferior race must always give way to the superior race; and although I am a Spaniard, with heart and soul I am fully convinced that we are no match, either morally, physically, or mentally, for the Teutonic breed. I must bid you good evening, as a gentleman wishes to see me, and as soon as your affairs are in train let me know.

General Jordan Appeals to the American People.

BIARRITZ, Cuba, June 3.—The people of the United States have manifested in the present manner the greatest sympathy for the people of Cuba in their struggle for freedom and a nationality of their own. American and republican in its character. I am satisfied that this sympathy only needs direction to take practical, material shape for the immediate benefit of your oppressed people; therefore I shall not hesitate to appeal directly to them for substantial aid, and in a manner that does not violate any laws of their country. Cuba does not need men, although, of course, the aid of some very able soldiers would be of great service at this immediate juncture—but she does need shoes, clothing, and medicine, for none are in the country. Hundreds of brave men are standing in my sight almost naked, many quite barefooted, and with their feet bleeding from the festering sores that at last they have arms and ammunition in their hands with which to meet an enemy whose atrocious habit it is, as I can testify, to butcher the wounded and prisoners. Men more willing to become soldiers I never saw. There is but one sentiment among them—the inextinguishable resolution to be rid of Spain and of Spaniards, and at every sacrifice to be free. People of the United States! out of the great number of brave men, who would be your brothers, clothing, shoes, medicine—at least some bread, as also some clothing for their women and children. Of meat there is quite enough, and an exhaustless supply of vegetables, but bread would be of great value to individuals, all that I ask may be done. Let the matter be undertaken with method and organization, and incalculable and timely benefits may be heaped upon the people of Cuba—benefits little short of the value of arms and ammunition.

General in the Service of Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—On Monday, the 8th, arrived here the steamer Felony, from various points along the north coast, bringing seventy-seven Spanish soldiers and nineteen officers. Of the former six are wounded men. Commandant Boniche, twice wounded in the head, is also among the passengers. She brings information of a desperate attack by the insurgents on Las Tunas, and their repulse by the garrison of that place on the 19th

of August. The delay in the transmission of the news was doubtless owing to the fact that the Cubans are in large numbers between Tunas and Puerto Padre, and communication is seldom and difficult. We have as yet only the Spanish accounts, not a word having arrived through Cuban sources. These reports have been by no means remarkable for their truthfulness, and should, therefore, be taken with many grains of allowance. The official report of Lieutenant-Colonel Boniche, chief of the garrison at the time of the attack, appears in the Gazette, and is very concise and interestingly diffusive. His own force had been reduced to 400 men, while the insurgents, according to the statement of a prisoner taken during the fight, numbered between 5000 and 6000 and one piece of artillery. About an hour before the commencement of the attack, 300 men of the garrison, under Colonel Favila, had gone out to collect cattle, leaving but 300 to receive the onslaught of the enemy. The attack commenced at half-past 4 A. M., on the eastern side of the town, where was situated the fort of San Mateo, and was quickly reinforced from the plaza. The Spaniards were fighting behind their trenches, it will be recollected. The attack soon became general at the four principal points of the town. The Spaniards were working furiously, and, returning on the double-quick, and entering the town from the north attacked the enemy in the rear, causing him great losses. He seems to have succeeded in reaching the plaza without difficulty, and his force immediately strengthened the weaker points. The fight continued with varied success at the different points up to half-past 1 P. M. At one time the insurgents had possession of nearly all the buildings in the southern part of the town, and were working furiously, cutting through the walls of the houses. As the attacks at the other points had mostly ceased, the commandant concentrated his force and moved to the center of the town, where he was subdivided into two divisions. The insurgents were protected by barricades of furniture, which were carried at the point of the bayonet, while the enemy from the house-tops and from other points poured down a deadly fire upon the charging soldiers. The Cubans in that direction was checked, and the fight carried to another portion of the town. During the morning certain barracks occupied by the Spaniards were abandoned and burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the Cubans. At 12 o'clock the commandant set fire to eight or ten houses about the plaza, in order to supply himself with a more open space. Further details of the fight are given, but they are confused and without interest. At half-past 1 P. M. the insurgents retired to the country, after having set fire to more than 100 houses, mostly thatched. During the fight the Cubans kept up a lively fire with their one piece of artillery, directed mostly against the church tower, which was the only hospital well situated, and falling mostly in the courtyard. Now, says the report, the intention of the enemy in the attack was to capture the place and make it the seat of the republican government. This was evident from a proclamation of Cespedes, attached to the report, a translation of which I forward. Cespedes and Quesada, it is said, contemplated the action from a distant eminence, and near them, on the Principe road, was seen a train, doubtless containing the insurgent army, which was ordered to march in that direction. It would be an easy matter to take the town.

H A Y T I.

The Story of the Horrible Outrages Committed by Salnave and his Followers.

From the Boston Traveller of Tuesday evening. The following letter was received to-day from a well-known American resident in Hayti. The contents are so horrible for belief, but his reputation warrants us in giving publication to his statements:

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Aug. 28, 1869.—We stated some time since that a terrible affair took place in this city on the 24th of August. The acts of the nobles towards the most revolting nature are daily occurring here under this infamous government of Salnave. Two nights ago, the 30th instant, a horrible assassination was committed upon an inoffensive man by the name of Barreux, of the age of twenty years.

This gentleman was about embarking a niece of his, Mrs. Pagnon (the wife of an ex-representative, who is now at St. Marc), on board of the French man-of-war, the D'Estree; as they reached the wharf they were arrested by the guards of the Post Office; the lady was beaten by those savages and put into jail, where she is still in close confinement in irons. Mr. Barreux was then conducted to the Post Office, the General commanding the post, by the name of the Baron Salnave, and the lady was taken to Fort Het (only a short distance from the city), where he was butchered by five of his men at 9 o'clock in the evening. When the old man saw that his doom was sealed, he gave up a prayer, and then he turned to the keys of his house to the general, to be remitted to his wife. At 2 o'clock in the morning the house of the poor man was robbed of everything by the soldiers, and the only reason he gave was: "It was for an expedition to the capital, and he is now going to meet me." The consequences of this were that we cannot account for such a dastardly and blood-thirsty murder. Only a feud, like this General Salnave, could have put in execution such a horrible act of barbarity. My will say a few words concerning this Salnave, this monster in human shape. Under the government of Souleuvre, this miserable wretch, after squandering all that his father had left, and after having been expelled from the island, being in the streets, barefooted and miserable. He committed a most outrageous act upon a child twelve years of age, for which Souleuvre had him thrown into a dungeon, but as good luck often favors the brave, he made his escape, and found himself in Kingston, Jamaica, where he met the same old man whom he murdered on the 20th instant, who received him at his home, serving him as a protector and father for ten years, until the downfall of Souleuvre, when he returned to Hayti, and he is now commanding the port. This ruffian is not the only one of that stamp. The General of the department is one of the very lowest scoundrels—a blood-thirsty negro; the General of the place is the Chief of the Police of the lowest character. These ruffians are only waiting and watching their chance to execute the mad plan to plunder the city of Port-au-Prince. Women of the most degraded character are allowed to insult every one; no one dares circulate in the streets after dark. Those that have means and have deposited their money in the large mercantile establishments here, receive in return a receipt under this condition:—"We are not responsible for anything in case of pillage." Even the property of the Government is not safe, and much less for their own lives. This is the state of things at Port-au-Prince; but, as we all look for help from above, we are waiting with patience for the day of deliverance. The two vessels of the revolution have left St. Marc, and one of Salnave's small steamers, called the Artifice, has been captured laden with coffee, and reports have reached this city that Agua has fallen into the hands of the patriots, and Salnave wounded in the leg and shoulder. The Alexander, Petion and the Salvaje, the two vessels of war of Salnave, are here in bad order, they say, but the short of it is, they dare not show themselves before Good Hope Island, and the contract between Captain Elms and the Governor having expired, the noble captain does not care about trying his force with the revolutionary steamers. He has a notion now to offer his services to Nissage. The best thing he has to do is to leave for the United States, to save a whole skin.

We fear that terrible representations will follow, when the troops of the revolution will enter in Port-au-Prince. There is not one who are at St. Marc, Aux Cayes, Jajmel, and Jeremie, who have not either a father, son, brother, mother or sister shot, dishonored, or even now enduring the horrors of a dungeon. Mr. Barreau, the unfortunate victim, has an only son at St. Marc, who is a general in Nissage's army, and the French D'Estree left on the morning of the execution for St. Marc to carry there to the execution of the butchery of the father.

RICHMOND LORING, Late U. S. Consul at Aux Cayes, Hayti.

FRANCE. The Speech of "Pion-Pion" on the Senate's Session. On the 3d inst. it is said that an extraordinary scene occurred in the Legislatif Chamber, at Paris, the cause of it being the speech of Prince Napoleon, or "Pion-Pion," as he has been dubbed, on the *senatus consultum*. He seemed to follow a plan, for he said: "I entirely agree with the demand, for I consider that the duty of every good citizen requires him to take an interest in politics. Indifference in such matters is not only a crime, but a crime which I desire a modification of the article regarding the nomination of deputies, their number, and the form of election, and the mode of their election. The number of members ought to be augmented, and the arrangement adopted as the basis of election. The present system is not only inconvenient, but it is a system which involves an anachronism which might become dangerous to those who employ it. I now come to another and graver point, which I shall oppose the suppression of the article which enables the Emperor to select those functionaries outside of the local body, and I also desire that the proceedings of the latter should be made public. The manner in which I submit to the examination of the Senate. I have confined my arguments to discussing the constitutional question, and I do not wish to touch that dream of my life, a liberal empire. Hereafter, when we come to the discussion of particular measures, I shall not be silent. I shall speak of what remains of the law on general safety, the abolition of article 75 of the Constitution of the year VIII; a bill on the administration of the Church and State; on primary, gratuitous, and obligatory instruction; on the liberty of superior teaching; on the charging of the duties of the citizen; on the reduction of expenditure; and on foreign policy. Then will come the real struggle, and we shall see all ancient abuses and superannuated laws, and we shall see the Emperor acting to do what no other government has been able to do—would not have dared to attempt—to act in unison with the great popular will. I shall not allow myself to be frightened by the spectre Rouge and other well-known evocations. The method of combating revolutions is not to do what is good, but to do what is evil, and the path on which the Government has entered. Let it persevere. (Applause.)

Unexpected Response.

To this M. de Forcade La Roquette, Minister of the Interior, said:—

In the speech which we have just heard, by the side of liberal sentiments, in which the government fully participates, there are propositions, interpretations and a series of observations which are personal to the speaker. (Hear, hear.) We cannot accept any other responsibility than that of our own opinions, and we do not wish to be held in recoil; but I can declare that I would never be the responsible Minister to a policy such as has been just proposed. (Hear, hear.) I am of those who doubt the possibility of the alliance of the empire with liberty. My firm belief is that the Napoleons are destined to establish constitutional liberty in the countries which they govern, and that liberty is not founded with temerity, with that impetuosity which pretends to suppress all obstacles. (Hear, hear.)

French Opinions of the Crisis.

The Paris journals of the 4th of September—almost the whole of the city press—remark on Prince Napoleon's speech, and some of them give the following remarks of M. de Forcade la Roquette in reply. The general opinion is that the Prince displayed great ability and a liberal spirit, but sounded somewhat hollow, and that he was not altogether in sympathy with the imperialist journals, which express considerable discontent, and declare that the speaker went too far. We publish the main points of his speech, as follows:—

The Constitution says:—All the interest of the sitting was concentrated in a magnificent speech from the Prince Napoleon, which was delivered by M. de Forcade la Roquette. The former, with great force of expression and elevation of thought, drew a picture of the existing situation, and declared that he would not be satisfied until he had seen the Emperor in favor that they are a first and large satisfaction given to the idea of his whole life. But he considers them as a great misfortune.

The Debates expresses satisfaction at the speech thus:—However little we may be inclined to play the game of the Emperor, we cannot help highly applauding the ideas, as presented, of the Prince Napoleon. The Emperor's part. We found in them, with great pleasure, the larger part of those which we have constantly suspected, and which have been brought down upon us the bitterest attacks of the semi-official press. We did not hope, a few months ago, that those ideas would be found in the high Assembly itself an interpreter placed so near the throne.

La France, of Paris, remarks:—The Prince began by placing his ideas on the subject to be treated in an invocation of the most absolute devotion to the empire, the Emperor, and the young Prince. The Prince's speech was a model of grandeur and emotion, will remain as a page of history. The dominant idea may be comprised in two words: to make the empire subsist together with liberty; to render the empire more liberal, and to give the people one of feeling; not a timid and ephemeral experiment, but an indissoluble alliance. From one end to the other of his speech, the Prince breathes the most lively faith in that result.

The public is not satisfied. It says:—The speech was certainly a profound impression. But of what nature? Good or bad? We do not know. We do not hesitate to say, Prince Napoleon loves frankness; he possesses that quality, and will not, in any circumstances, be satisfied with regard to himself. Well, then, his interference in the debate of the Senate is simply an act quite out of the line. But the Emperor's part, which is so good and so ceremonial and on family ties, they are those at present existing. If ever impatience or ambition was excited in the Prince, it is now, and at this moment, and this species of trampling down everything on account of the Prince, if it has not in reality the character of an *escalade*, has all the appearance of it.

The Paris Temps says:—This speech from the commencement invested the question with proportions which have not been seen since the fall of the Emperor in the Government measure. Therefore project and report have visibly passed. The Prince had not intended to do more than to express his opinion, and his words have been expressed in regard to the importance of the reforms which we are engaged in carrying out, and of the crisis which they imply. In order to estimate their importance, we must only refer to the funeral oration pronounced by a prince of the blood upon the unfortunate Constitution of 1852. There is not much remaining of it.

The Accus National makes the observation that the Prince was applauded only at the commencement of his speech, when protesting his devotedness to the Emperor.

The Presse comments thus:—The Prince considers that all which the *Senatus Consultum* contains is a series of promises, and that he has only to be found there, and his speech is only the development and rapid defense of that supplement, the absence of which has long been a grievance to the country, considers the work an *acte d'etat*, which will defend it in its actual shape, and with its omens, which he characterizes as prudent, and its aims, which he characterizes as restrained, by the manner in which he interprets them.

The *Secur* writes in a strange fashion on the speech, treating it as a whole, and not as a part, while in another it praises and endorses many of the points which his highness insisted on.

—The extent to which the idea of repudiation has entered into the Democratic faith is illustrated by the following extract from the *Saturday* (N. Y.) *Examiner*:—

Repudiation means freedom to the masses.

Repudiation means freedom from the enormous taxes imposed by most infamous and accursed radical legislation.

Repudiation means the best remedy against tyranny and oppression.

Repudiation means opposition to official swindling of the people.

Repudiation means protection against a moneyed aristocracy, against government frauds and usurpations.

The people all know the so-called national war debt is a swindle. They know that it is a child of usurpation—begotten outside of the Constitution, to carry on an un holy and ungodly war against the offending and much-wronged people of sovereign States.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Savages Again on the War Path—Murdering Settlers and Running Off Stock—Woman Suffrage Convention in Cincinnati—Mrs. Livermore's Response to Judge Matthews.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—General Reynolds recently telegraphed to General Sherman that the Texas Constitution provides for only one election precinct in a county, and some counties are so large that voters from a distance cannot reach the polling place in one day, and asked an extension of time. General Sherman telegraphed to the President, at Pittsburg, stating the importance of Reynolds telegram, and the President replied:—"If any provision in the Reconstruction act allows an extension, do so." Gen. Sherman, on examination, found authority to extend the time four days, and telegraphed an order to Reynolds last night.

Mississippi has not yet asked for an extension, but if Ames finds any difficulty in that State, no doubt an extension of time will be granted.

FROM THE WEST.

Strong-mindedness Broke Loose Again—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore in Reply to Judge Matthews' What Women Want.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—Pike's Hall last night was filled by a very large and highly respectable audience, assembled to hear a discourse from Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Chicago, who had been announced to deliver a reply to Judge Matthews' letter declining to sign the call for the convention.

She considered it a most handsome, fair, and manly letter. There was very little in the letter that she could object to at all; but when the Judge concludes that they need to have a change made in the laws in reference to the rights of married women, industry, education, etc., he conceded all that they asked for. He could not grant these without the other inevitably following. Just as soon as it is found that women are able to do business and to follow the professions, the ballot will be given them.

The single objection in the mind of Judge Matthews was that the exercise of the elective franchise would confuse the spheres of the two sexes. His idea is simply this:—Women are women. They are to be wives and mothers, and therefore they are to have nothing to do with the government of society.

The speaker agreed that there is a different function in the two sexes, but she differed from him in this, that, because of this difference, you should enfranchise one and make slaves of the other; and the very fact that there is a difference in the sexes, the very fact that men are unlike women, utterly disqualifies men for legislation for women.

Mrs. Livermore contended that women had shown their ability to govern by their government of families, and quoted from the essay of John Stuart Mill on the subjection of woman in support of her position; and how it is known that they have no capacity to govern when an opportunity has not been offered them of trying the experiment? What woman asks is to have those disabilities removed, and that they be placed on a perfect legal and social equality with men.

FROM EUROPE.

Spanish Iron-clads and Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—Two Spanish iron-clad frigates have been ordered by the Government to proceed to Cuba with troops. Three thousand men have already sailed for the island, and seven thousand more will leave Spain for the same destination during the present week.

General Sikes' Protest Against the War System.

By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Sept. 16.—It is known here to-day that Major-General Sikes, United States Soldier, has written a protest against the war system, and transmitted it to the Spanish Cabinet, in an official note protesting, in behalf of the American people and the Government of the United States, against the outrages recently committed on American citizens in Cuba, insinuating at the same time to the Ministers that belligerent rights would soon be accorded to the Cubans by the Government in Washington.

The members of the opposition to the Serrano Government assailed the Sikes' despatch with the object of embarrassing the Regency, as well as to prevent, if possible, any arrangement with the Executive in Washington.

A statement which has been pretty extensively circulated here to the effect that England, France and Austria will coalesce with the intention of sustaining the 'rights of Spain' in Cuba, is denied.

FROM THE STATE.

Governor Geary is Serranized While Traveling on the Cars.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 16.—Governor Geary was serenaded in the cars last evening by the Paterson N. J. The serenade commenced soon after leaving Downingtown, and was continued to this place. When the visiting firemen left the train, the Governor expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of visitors, and entered into conversation with a number who had been in his division. At the conclusion of his remarks, he said:—"I am glad to see you here, and I am glad to see you here, and I am glad to see you here."

The steamer got away about two hours after the serenade, and at daybreak spoke the Hornet near Cape Cod. The steamer had gone through Quaker's Hole, the steamer passed between the islands of Peconic and Catinohunk, and along the north shore of Nantuxet, and coming to the hole, a small schooner, thought to be the *Penekese*, was discovered near Gay Head. The steamer went in chase, and coming up with her between Gay Head and Noman's Land, she proved to be a light vessel and was taken in charge and brought to this port, where the arrival of the steamer about 1 o'clock this afternoon was the signal for hundreds of people to line the wharves to get a sight of the prize and the prisoners.

The supposed filibusters had no doubt made arrangements to meet a steamer outside, but the plans had failed to cooperate. Some of them expressed great indignation at the breaking up of their 'mishling party,' and one fellow declared his intention of bringing suit, laying damages at \$50,000.

The circumstances of the case are suspicious, but it is difficult to conceive on what charge the men can be held. They are now on board the *Penekese*, at anchor near the wharves, and Flinders is in custody on board the cutter.

A telegram was received from Colonel Hatch about noon, directing the police to hold Brushlaw and Long till he should arrive with a warrant for their arrest.

The steamer has caused considerable excitement in town, and many citizens, while the steamer was present, openly expressed a hope that the men would escape.

MEMORANDA.

Steamskip Fenix, Brookline, at New York yesterday.

Steamskip Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Brig J. H. Kirby, Bernard, at New York 14th inst.

Brig Allison, Sawyer, hence, at Bangor 13th inst.

Brig Julia A. Hancock, Briggs, hence, at Norwich 13th inst.

Brig J. S. Stratton, McFadden, hence, at Lunenburg 13th inst.

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Strong-mindedness Broke Loose Again—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore in Reply to Judge Matthews' What Women Want.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—Pike's Hall last night was filled by a very large and highly respectable audience, assembled to hear a discourse from Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Chicago, who had been announced to deliver a reply to Judge Matthews' letter declining to sign the call for the convention.

She considered it a most handsome, fair, and manly letter. There was very little in the letter that she could object to at all; but when the Judge concludes that they need to have a change made in the laws in reference to the rights of married women, industry, education, etc., he conceded all that they asked for. He could not grant these without the other inevitably following. Just as soon as it is found that women are able to do business and to follow the professions, the ballot will be given them.

The single objection in the mind of Judge Matthews was that the exercise of the elective franchise would confuse the spheres of the two sexes. His idea is simply this:—Women are women. They are to be wives and mothers, and therefore they are to have nothing to do with the government of society.